

PROCEEDINGS
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DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW MAMMALS FROM
TROPICAL AMERICA.

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The following new forms of Neotropical Mammals have been found in the collection of the United States National Museum.

Ateles tricolor sp. nov.

Type from Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca, Mexico. Adult ♀, skin and skull, U. S. National Museum, No. $\frac{9427}{8972}$. Collected January 14, 1869, by F. Sumichrast. Orig. No. 42.

General characters.—Differs from *Ateles pan*, of Guatemala, in having the upper back and shoulders distinctly lighter, more brownish, than head and nape; lower back, rump, and flanks sharply yellowish-buff, not brown; tail with stripe of yellowish-buff along under side for one-third to one-half its length; throat buffy, not blackish-brown. Pelage much shorter, especially on shoulders and flanks.

Color of type-specimen.—Forehead, crown, and nape black; sides of head grayish, mixed buff and black hairs; long hairs of the forward part of back dark bistre; lower back, rump, flanks, and hips yellowish-buff, almost old-gold or clay-color in the richer marked areas along upper flanks and hips; chin thinly haired with buff and black; throat and entire underparts of body pale yellowish-buff; upper arms brownish-black above, yellowish-buff below; forearms and hands black; outer side of legs dark yellowish-buff or clay-color below hips, blending through brown to clear black half way to knee; lower legs and feet black; inner sides of legs dark yellowish-buff to near heel; tail dark blackish-brown above at base, becoming clear black at tip, with a stripe of yellowish-buff along under side from root to about one-third the length.

Skull and teeth.—Skull much like that of *Ateles pan*; middle upper incisor teeth distinctly larger.

Measurements of type, from well made dry skin.—Head and body, 440; tail, 710. Skull and teeth of type (old adult ♀): Total length of skull, 109; occipitonasal length, 95.6; condylobasal length, 81.4; palatal length,

31.9; zygomatic breadth, 64.1; breadth of braincase, 54.8; maxillary molar-premolar row, 25.4; combined width middle upper incisors, 10.4; mandible, 63.4; mandibular molar-premolar row, 27.2.

Remarks.—Of late years the spider monkeys of Guatemala and southern Mexico have been combined by authors as a single variable species, under the name *vellerosus* or *pan*. The excellent series in the United States National Museum collection proves, it would seem, that they are really distinct, and certainly much less variable than has been supposed. Great confusion has arisen from the use of specimens, in European and American Museums, with imperfect data. Three fine adult specimens from Guatemala and a large series from various points in southern Mexico (including the specimens in the Biological Survey collection) have been compared, and the animals from the two regions are so different that it seems improbable that they are only geographic races of a single species. The Guatemalan *Ateles pan* is a large, long-haired, blackish monkey, distinctly of only two colors above, the head and fore parts of body black, the rump and lower back brownish. The Mexican form is distinctly tricolor above, head black, fore parts of body brown, lower back and rump sharply saddled with yellowish-buff. There are also numerous constant minor differences as described above. Doctor Elliot has shown* that all the names, with the exception of *pan*, which have been used for the spider monkeys of this region, really apply to South American forms.

***Procyon lotor crassidens* subsp. nov.**

Type from Talamanca, Costa Rica. Adult [♂], skin and skull (basal and nasal sutures not closed), U. S. National Museum No. $\frac{12131}{14131}$. Collected by William M. Gabb. Orig. No. 14.

General characters.—Like *Procyon lotor hernandezii* of southern Mexico and Guatemala, but with decidedly larger molariform teeth.

Color of type-specimen.—Face markings sharply drawn, brownish-black and whitish. Upperparts from crown to base of tail dark blackish-gray, the coat short and harsh; underfur dull Prout's brown, hairs ringed with buff and tipped with black; a distinct narrow line of black from between ears to withers. Arms, hands, and feet buffy; legs like back and hips. Tail ringed with black and pale orange-yellow, the tip black.

Skull and teeth.—Skull essentially as in *Procyon lotor hernandezii*; the molariform teeth all decidedly larger.

Measurements of type, from well made dry skin.—Head and body, 600; tail, 325; hind foot, 118. Skull: Condylbasal length, 123; palatal length, 77.1; zygomatic breadth, 75.5; nasals, greatest length, 34.5; interorbital breadth, 25.7; mastoid breadth, 65.8; mandible, 91.3. Teeth, Upper row, $c-m^2$, 48; pm^3-m^2 , 31; pm^4-m^2 , 25.1; width pm^1 , 10; width m^1 , 10.5; lower row, pm_1-m_2 , 46.4.

* Rev. Primates, vol. 2, pp. 21-48, 1913.

Remarks.—Specimens examined, two from Costa Rica. This form shows no approach toward the diminutive raccoon of Panama, *Procyon pumilus* Miller.

***Mustela meridana* sp. nov.**

Type from Sierra de Merida (1630 m.) near Merida, Venezuela. Adult ♂, skin and skull (basal and nasal sutures closed), U. S. National Museum No. 123,341. Collected August 14, 1903, by S. Briceño.

General characters.—Like *Mustela affinis* of Panama and Colombia but much lighter colored, more brown, less blackish; head and nape dark brown, not pure black; underparts less intensely colored. The difference in size between the sexes is much greater than in *M. affinis*; ♂ about size of ♂ *affinis*; ♀ very much smaller than ♀ *affinis*.

Color (type specimen).—Face, sides of head to ears, and top of head to crown dark milk brown; a few white hairs in front of ears and between eyes; entire upperparts and sides of body milk brown (between Prout's brown and cinnamon-brown), considerably lighter than head; tail like back, except terminal third, which is blackish. Underparts from chin to lower belly pinkish-buff, washed with cinnamon-buff; limbs like upperparts of body, but with light color of breast extending on under side of arms to near wrist.

Skull and teeth much as in *M. affinis*, but skull of ♀ very much smaller than in that species.

Measurements of type.—Head and body, 280; tail, 170; hind foot, 50. Skull: Total length, 48.6; condylobasal length, 47.9; zygomatic breadth, 26.9; breadth of braincase, 23.1; interorbital breadth, 12.2; palatal length, 21; upper tooth row, including canine, 14.8; mandible, 26.9. Skull of ♀ from type locality compared with a ♀ of *M. affinis* from eastern Panama, measurements of the latter in parentheses: Condylobasal length, 40.7 (46.6); zygomatic breadth, 23.3 (26.8); upper tooth row, including canine, 12.0 (13.4).

Specimens examined.—Ten from the type region.

Remarks.—Compared with a series of six specimens of *Mustela affinis* from Chiriqui, Panama, Colombia, and the coast of Venezuela, the Merida specimens are all uniformly much lighter brown, without the distinctly black face, head, shoulders, and withers. They are, in general color, more like *Mustela macrura* of Peru. A single specimen from San Julian, east of La Guaira, Venezuela, is slightly browner than the specimens I refer to true *affinis*, and is without trace of white markings on the head. It may represent *Mustela affinis paraensis* (Goeldi), or a closely related form.

***Loncheres flavidus* sp. nov.**

Type from El Valle, Margarita Island, Venezuela. Adult ♂, skin and skull, U. S. National Museum, No. 63,218. Collected July 9, 1895, by Wirt Robinson. Orig. No. 479.

General characters.—An insular form of *Loncheres punctatus* Thomas, differing from the mainland species in its more yellowish, less brownish,

coloration. The ferruginous colors of *punctatus* are replaced by yellowish-buff and the sides and underparts are more buffy, less whitish.

Color of type-specimen.—General color of upperparts yellowish-buff, lined with blackish; lower back slightly brownish; head and face grayish; spines of lower back and rump tipped with white; sides of body more buffy, less streaked with darker; underparts buffy-white; hands and feet grayish.

Skull and teeth.—Skull as in *L. punctatus* but with narrower rostrum and more spatulate nasals; nasal processes of premaxillary bones extending considerably (3 mm.) beyond posterior border of nasals [in *punctatus* about even with end of nasals]; antorbital foramina smaller; posterior border of palate sharply \wedge -shape; audital bullae less rounded anteriorly, more inflated posteriorly. Teeth essentially as in *punctatus*.

Measurements of type.—Total length, 500; tail, 248; hind foot, 40.6. Skull: Palatal length, 25.7; zygomatic breadth, 27.4; median length nasals, 14.6; greatest breadth nasals, 6.7; least breadth nasals, 4.2; mastoid breadth, 20.9; least interorbital breadth, 14.6; greatest length mandible, 36. Upper tooth row, alveoli, 12.7; lower tooth row, 11.7.

Remarks.—This species is based on a single specimen, from which the tail is now missing. For the loan of specimens of *Loncheres punctatus* from the type locality, Caicara, Venezuela, I am indebted to the American Museum of Natural History, through Dr. J. A. Allen.